

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.  
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**BRICK FOR SALE!**

**M. HOCHGESANG & SON,**

Take the yard formerly kept by their father, and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF BRICK in any quantity desired, at the

**HARD ON THE TROY ROAD.**

Particular attention will be paid to filling a FULL HOUSE of BRICK, and special terms given on large orders. WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS AND FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

**Give us a Call.**

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**NEW BRICK YARD**

**BRICK FOR SALE!**

John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a brick-yard at the North side of Jasper, and now has for sale, in any quantity desired, brick of all qualities. He seeks the people of Dubois county for their custom, and will make favorable terms on house terms. JOHN GEIER, JR.

## M. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Report on the Jeffersonville Penitentiary.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. MORSE.

**Awake! Put on thy Strength!**  
However wide awake the churches are on some questions of religion and reform, they are practically asleep on the liquor question. This is a hard thing to say against the church of Christ, but a little investigation leads us to believe that it is true.

We say practically asleep because they are not nominally asleep. Scarcely a church conference or assembly convenes without adopting resolutions condemning the saloon traffic in the severest terms. The license system is also pronounced wholly ineffectual in regulating the traffic or mitigating the evil arising from it. But, notwithstanding, these bitter denunciations by large church bodies, it is a notorious fact that a shameful proportion of church members who claim to be joined to the body of Christ, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, vote for men who give legal sanction and protection to the hellish business calculated only to destroy souls which the church is organized to save.

We would not be too severe in criticizing the churches. When we think of the great civilizing, educating and refining power of the church we hesitate to open our mouths against it in any particular. But it is a matter of regret that this state of "abominable indifference" exists. We attribute the lack of interest to no evil motive, but rather to indifference. The churches should awake to the importance of this issue. Right at this time, it would seem that there is no other department of church work more important. It affects the moral, spiritual and material interests of mankind as well as to a certain degree its own membership.

Do men love their party more than the church? Will they follow the dictation of the low political boss and thus rather than the teachings of the meek and lowly Jesus whom they profess to love and serve? Will they persist in training with a party which would plant a saloon on every corner, the church's most malignant foe? This seems to be what they are doing. The fact is too glaring to be hid.

To the long-faced, sanctimonious man who stands in the amen corner of the sanctuary and prays for thirty minutes at a time for the overthrow of the saloon, that the great tide of iniquity it engenders might be checked, Heaven thunders back the reply through the Word of Truth, "Vote that way and then I will believe you sincere and answer you." He who can not read this declaration had better apply himself a little more closely to the study of his Bible. The Christian churches in this country can wield a boundless influence in moral reform through political action, if they will but unite and carry more religion into politics. Surely the purification of politics is an "iridescent dream" so long as the church membership of our country votes to license saloons.

In speaking of how firmly the saloon has control of the republican and democratic parties, Wm. J. Beckert in a speech to a Prohibition club, said they reminded him of an old farmer who was trying to break a fractious mule. He got on the animal's back, the mule put back his ears, and started a runaway; the farmer could not control him, mud flew in all directions. As the mule and the farmer passed a neighbor's house, some one called out: "Hello! Uncle John, where are you going?" His hat blew off, and not daring to turn his head he replied: "Don't ask me; ask the mule!"

The old parties are both riding the saloon. Don't ask them where they are going; ask the saloon.

### Gospel Temperance.

J. G. Woolley gives the best definition of Gospel temperance we have heard lately. Here it is: "When a young man simply declines a glass of wine, giving the name of Jesus for the reason, I call that Gospel temperance. And when a young woman with Christian tact and grace demands, as Christian ladies can demand for the sake of Jesus who never once reproached a woman, abstinence as a prerequisite to her respect, I call that Gospel temperance. And when the honored wife of Minnesota's spotless senator, who died with his glass reversed, Mrs. William Windom, refused to serve wine at her table according to the custom, saying she would rather offend a few than tempt any, I call that Gospel temperance."—Exchange.

### Liquor and Farmers and Laborers.

Men talk about the liquor question. The greatest question for the laboring men of to-day is the liquor question. Solve that and it will help to solve all others.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey, which retails at \$16; of this the farmer gets 40 cents, the railroad company \$1, the United States \$3.60, the manufacturer \$4, and the vendor \$7, and also forty cents of debility in the same period. Eighty convicts had to be cured of burns, losing 554 days' labor thereby. The total amount of labor lost on account of sickness was 5,770 days.

### Let Us Save the Children.

What does it profit a man to send his children to school, accumulate property, build big barns, etc., for his children, if his son is to go to ruin through the grasp and his daughter preside over a drunkard's bowl? Let us save our children.—California Prohibitionist.

### Indianapolis Sentinel.

A comprehensive report of the condition, progress and management of the southern prison at Jeffersonville, for the past year, was filed with the governor yesterday by the board of directors, warden, and other officials of the institution.

The prison is shown to have been self-sustaining during the year. A costly sewer has been constructed, a new building for a laundry, bath house, engine and boiler-rooms, has been erected; the foundation for a new wall about the institution has been laid, the streets and thoroughfares within the grounds have been macadamized and improved; the sanitary condition has been improved by careful attention and cleaning, painting and whitewashing the walls; the grounds have been enlarged by purchases by two and a half acres north of the prison, and three and a half acres on the west, and cell-house B has been thoroughly overhauled. The financial condition is flattering, the internal management by Warden Fatten is excellent, the health of the inmates has been good, and, what is more noteworthy, no further appropriation from the legislature is asked for any purpose. Altogether the report shows an excellent condition of the institution and reflects much credit on the present board of trustees, which consists of R. E. Slater, Floyd Parks and W. B. McDonald; also upon Warden J. B. Fatten and his efficient assistants.

Entering more into detail the report shows that the new sewer is 4,363 feet in length, extending from the prison into the Ohio river. It has an average depth of fourteen feet. The right of way, which cost \$4,000, was paid for out of an unexpended balance from the appropriation of \$85,000 of the preceding year. There still remains of this appropriation \$8,055. By careful management the sewer was constructed for \$1,923.35 less than the estimate made by the legislature, its cost being \$6,222.64. The amount of convict labor expended on the work was 2,864 days. The convict labor expended in laying the foundation of the new wall, of which 1,400 feet is completed, was 738 days. This wall was begun Oct. 15, and will not be completed for some time.

The expenditures for the past year foot up \$74,769.88, and the receipts from earnings \$74,945, leaving a balance in favor of the latter. Considering the large increase of inmates and the high price of food for the last year this is a very good showing.

The expenditure account includes \$25,102.98 for salaries, \$22,180.05 for provisions and maintenance, \$6,093.22 for repairs, \$4,757.12 for expenses, \$6,163.87 for clothing and bedding, \$3,213.13 for fuel, \$2,441.05 for light, \$558.06 for hospital, \$3,860 for discharged convicts, and \$895.80 on account of escaped convicts. Nearly the entire receipts were from the farming of convict labor with the exception of \$133.75 for U. S. convicts, and \$1,061.30 for shops.

The contracts for convict labor now being filled are as follows: Patton manufacturing company, hollowware, contract expires Dec. 10 1896, 100 men at 60 cents a day; Alexander J. Patton, manufacturer hollowware, contract expires Jan. 15, 1897, 100 men at 55 cents a day; William D. Patton, manufacturer hollowware, fifty men at 40 cents a day; Dennis Claggett saddletree company, 100 men at 55 cents a day; Bromwell brush and wire goods company, contract good until May 1, with privilege of three years more, eighty men at 43 cents a day; J. King Clark, brush and wire goods maker, contract same as preceding, fifty men.

The balance in the library fund is \$3,175.14, and the convicts' cash fund is \$2,803.59.

The directors state that they thoroughly investigate the institution and converse with the convicts at each meeting. They say the prisoners are well fed, comfortably clothed and given such treatment that no complaints are heard from them. The daily average of convicts in the past year was 892 against 669 in 1890. During the year 311 convicts were received, 268 were discharged and eight died. As many were recaptured as escaped. But two escapes occurred during the year. Since 1822 there have been 301 escapes. The cost per capita was 34.68 cents against 22.26 for the preceding year, the cost of provisions being higher. The cost of the latter per head was 10.2 cents.

P. J. Collop, the moral instructor, states that Sunday-school and preaching services are regularly had and that interest in them is good. Many of the convicts are thus reformed, he thinks. Home influences, he says, determine the future of the prisoners after they leave the prison. The night school is progressing nicely and meets with great success. One hundred convicts are being taught the common branches of learning. The library is in good condition and religious books are mostly in demand.

Dr. G. W. Runcie, the physician, reports that the general health has been up to the standard. From April to September there were forty-eight cases of flux, but none were fatal. There were also forty cases of debility in the same period. Eighty convicts had to be cured of burns, losing 554 days' labor thereby. The total amount of labor lost on account of sickness was 5,770 days.

Clerk O. W. Ferguson gives some interesting figures. Of the convicts 161 are common laborers, fifty-seven are farmers, fifty-six farm laborers, twenty-seven painters, twenty-seven shoemakers, and so on through the various trades. Vigo county fur-

nished seventy-two. Vanderburg fifty-eight, Knox twenty-six and Clay twenty-four. There are seventy murderers, 108 guilty of grand larceny, 105 of petit larceny, eighty-five burglary. Life prisoners number forty-nine and twenty-one-year servers twenty. Of the 610 convicts 154 are under age and 148 from twenty-one to twenty-five years old. Five are near seventy years of age. One man has served six terms.

### What Will You Do for a Living?

To the young man who is undecided, says an exchange, let us beg him to select something useful; something that will add to the comfort and convenience of the whole human race; something that will warrant him in giving up his lifetime to it. If possible, be the manufacturer of goods you sell. Bear in mind always the permanence of the useful. They remain alone after the man himself is forgotten. The Tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveler still stakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering to dust, but its cisterns and aqueducts still remain to challenge our admiration. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City not a stone is left upon another, but the Pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The Temple of the Son of Tadmor in the Wilderness has fallen, but its fountain sparkles as brightly in his rays as when thousands of worshippers thronged the lofty colonades.

These are facts of history, and history repeats itself. The Suez Canal will endure after France herself has perished. Gutenberg, who invented printing; Morse, telegraphy; Edison, the electric lamp, and Bell, the telephone—these are names that will live when nations that gave them birth shall have passed away from the eyes of men.

Therefore, young men, forget not the importance of usefulness.

### Variety in Whiskers.

Indianapolis Sun:—The Sun is grieved to learn that some of the distinguished grangers, that have been in session in Indianapolis the past two days, were deeply incensed because this paper headed its article about their meeting with the words: "Wheat and whiskers." They were not displeased with the word "wheat" but the "whiskers" stuck in their throats, as it were. This is unjust to The Sun, which loves the farmer-man very much. It is true that these gentlemen have raised a large and commendable crop of wheat the past season. At the same time, it is true that they have raised large crops of whiskers. Is it improper, then, to speak of one as well as the other? So far as the human eye can see, the whiskers composed the most conspicuous crop. There was the red-top variety, the early rose, the timothy, the clover-hay and the field grown whiskers, all looking and promising well. Was it wrong to say so in the public print? These crops came to Indianapolis with their owners and created no little marked comment, and The Sun believed it violated no confidence or rule of the esteemed granger when it referred to them. If it has done so, it now withdraws the "whiskers" and offers to those affected its most complete apology.

A number of persons interested in the building of the Indianapolis, Chattanooga & Rockport road met at the Denison House Friday afternoon for a conference. Gen. B. R. Cowan, of Cincinnati, president of the company, was present, and seems sanguine that the road will be built. F. Patrick, of Columbus, Ind., is enthusiastically. People along the proposed line are disposed to take hold, secure right of way and vote subsidies such as will secure the building of the road. Much of the distance the line, as now projected, will pass through territory which has no railroad facilities. It will open up some fine timber land and excellent stone quarries and a road which will greatly benefit Indianapolis. During the winter it is proposed to take all the preliminary steps looking to commencing construction in the early spring. It is believed that after the right of way is secured and the subsidies voted there will be no trouble in raising on bonds what additional money is needed to complete and equip the road. It is quite significant that the enterprise has reached such a stage that the officials of the Pennsylvania are casting about to see if its construction will damage either of their Southern lines, the Louisville division or the Indianapolis and Vincennes.—Ind. News.

### Crabtree Acquitted.

Joseph Crabtree, the man who was arrested for the murder of Stanford Freeman, in Martin county, in 1885, upon the change of venue to Lawrence county was acquitted. Public sentiment seems to have it that another man who is now serving a life sentence and a member of the notorious Archer gang is the guilty person.

Thomas Gates, ex-Treasurer of Martin county, charged with embezzlement to the extent of \$4,000, was found not guilty, and is now at home a free man.

While machinery in the factory of the Muncie pulp company was chopping up timber received from the South, there was a sudden crash and stoppage, and investigation discovered a grape shot, which had been fired during the war of the rebellion and which had imbedded itself in a tree.

Tim Byrnes, "national organizer" of Republican League Clubs, has just been arrested for forgery.

### MUST BE PAID FOR HOLIDAYS.

#### An Important Opinion Given by Superintendent Vorles.

Superintendent Vorles has published an opinion respecting the rights of teachers to receive pay for holidays in answer to a request made by Mr. A. E. Mogie of Kewanna. The opinion was sent to the party asking the question and is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR:—In your favor of recent date you ask: "Are we compelled to make up time lost on holidays? Nothing was said about holidays in our contracts, but they read 'to teach a term of 130 days at \$1.87½ per day.'"

I answer that contracts to teach schools are governed by the same laws that govern other contracts. There are necessary implications in almost all contracts. There belong nothing said about holidays in your contract it is a necessary implication that teachers shall receive pay for all legal holidays that occur during the term of school, whether taught or not.

When a contract is signed neither party can legally make any modification without the consent of the other party to the contract. Nothing being said about holidays when the contract was made, trustees would have no legal right to issue an order or ruling that "holidays would not be paid for unless actually taught."

One of my predecessors very fifty says: "The Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Year's are, by universal consent and very general practice, regarded as holidays in this country. Employees in almost all kinds of business are excused from labor on these days and allowed their wages. It would surely be very unreasonable to make a teacher an exception to this general rule. [See "Acts of 1891," page 394, which names, in addition to the above, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May, the first Monday of September, the day of any general, national or state election, as legal holidays.]

The legal phase of the answer is justified by the following decision of the supreme court of Michigan: "Recognized holidays cannot be deducted from the time for which a school teacher contracts to teach and his pay reduced accordingly. He is entitled to pay for such days, even though he does not teach." School District No. 4 vs. Gage, 39 Mich. 484; Holloway vs. School District, 62 Mich. 153.

A few of this city's best business men met the parties interested in the building of the Indianapolis, Rockport and Chattanooga road in their meeting on Thursday afternoon. Mr. D. P. Erwin was one of the number, and he has become greatly interested in the project. He says that it means business undoubtedly. Indianapolis, he says, can, with but little trouble and expense, have a road from Indianapolis to Chattanooga just as good as the Cincinnati Southern, for which Cincinnati paid \$30,000,000. Mr. Addison Bybee says that it would be a great road for Indianapolis, and every manufacturer and merchant should be interested in its building. It would open new territory to Indianapolis manufacturers and merchants, pass through large tracts of hardwood lumber, excellent coal fields and fine stone quarries, and is in no way a competitor of any existing road. The portion of Southern Indiana which it traverses has only the Mackey line; and they try to draw everything to Evansville. The enterprise is further advanced than many suppose. Between Rockport and Mitchell, Ind., the contract for the grading is already let, and from Mitchell to the Marion county line most of the right of way is secured, it being the entire distance one hundred feet wide. Arrangements are now making to have elections held in every township on the line, if possible, on the same day. In the several counties the commissioners will be asked to order such elections as soon as practicable.

The projectors of the road are very anxious that some of the business men of the city take an interest in the enterprise and encourage them by taking the steps necessary to get an entrance into Indianapolis, as they expect to have their trains running in here by November 1, 1892. All they ask of Indianapolis is a connection with its Union tracks without unreasonable cost. In this connection it is stated that there is already a good road from Owensboro to Chattanooga, connection with which can readily be made by bridging the Ohio River, and Owensboro will give \$300,000 to help build such a connecting bridge. Accidentally a reporter of the Journal learned that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Company would gladly build to connect with this road at Mitchell if the projectors were willing to abandon building to Indianapolis, but the men of the I. R. C. road are determined to build through to Indianapolis if they receive the least encouragement.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company filed articles with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from \$6,200,000 to 12,000,000, the purpose being expressed to expend the additional capital in improving terminal facilities at Chicago. The fee paid into the State for filing the articles was \$5,500, the largest ever received for a corporation filing similar articles.

Senator Paddock introduced the first bill in this congress. It was for a food section in the agricultural department to prevent the adulteration and false branding of food products.

### Patoka Township Institute.

The Patoka Township Institute met Dec. 11, 1891, pursuant to its adjournment. The house was called to order 9:30 a. m. by the president, Mr. C. H. Osborn, after which the roll was called, teachers responding with extracts from "Paddy Your Own Canoe," by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, an Indiana author, after which Miss Flora Leighton read a very interesting essay, bringing out several good points, viz:

- 1st. Responsibility of the teacher as regards the health of the child.
- 2d. Religion and Moral Training, a duty of teachers.

Mr. L. Katter then entertained the Institute by reading a piece concerning the "Young People's Reading Circle," from Indiana School Journal, of Oct. 1891, after which the Institute indulged in a discussion on this subject.

Mr. C. H. Osborn then assigned "problems" to each of the teachers, after which different methods of solutions were given. House adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

House called to order by Co. Supt. Geo. R. Wilson, who favored the Institute with his presence.

Mrs. Emma C. Wilson then presented the subject "American Literature," giving the historians and theologians of colonial and revolutionary periods; the time was well spent to those taking an interest, and valuable information was gained on this subject.

"Reading" was presented by Mary L. Eckert, when "citizenship" was disposed of in an able manner by Mr. Ed. F. Hildebrand. Supt. Wilson gave some important points on this subject.

Mr. M. A. Seidl then took up "Spelling," comparing oral and written spelling, when Supt. Wilson urged upon the teachers the necessity of better work being done in this line, as the schools of the county were deficient in this branch, and closed by instructing the teachers how to grade their pupils in bi-monthly examinations.

The subjects were then assigned: Page's Theory—Miss Leighton; Course of Study—Mr. Katter; Literature—Mr. C. H. Osborn; Reading—Mrs. E. C. Wilson; Citizenship—M. L. Eckert; Language—Ed. T. Hildebrand; Problems—Miss Tillie Deerbake; Spelling—Mr. M. A. Seidl.

Visitors present: Supt. Wilson, Mrs. M. Gutshall, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Christ. Landa, Mr. Thomas Powell, Mr. Chas. Roach.

Institute adjourned to meet Jan. 2, '92. C. H. OSBORN, Pres.

MARY L. ECKERT, Sec'y.

### Railroad Item.

Mr. F. L. Patrick, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the projectors of the proposed new railroad from Indianapolis to Chattanooga, called at the Monitor office Monday evening. Mr. Patrick has been in the county several days passing over the route of the proposed road, making arrangements with the different land owners concerning the right of way. He reports meeting with good success so far, and thinks there will be no difficulty in procuring right of way and the vote in favor of the road. Mr. Patrick would like very much to call upon all the property holders, but cannot do so now as he has important business to attend to at Indianapolis, and left for that city Monday night. However, he requests us to say that he will return to Grandview next Tuesday, Dec. 14, and ask all land owners through whose property the road will pass or survey has been made to meet at this place on that day.—Grandview Monitor.

The defeat of Mills for the speakership evidently means, first, a veto on the Cleveland-Mills policy of relegating the silver question to the rear; and, second, it was intended as a direct stab at Cleveland's presidential prospects. As to the question of tariff reform it had no special significance. While it is a fact that Crisp was supported by all the protection democratic members, yet in his speech after his nomination he positively says that there must be no backward steps on the question of tariff reform.—Richmond Item.

### A "tariff picture" from the Chicago Globe.

In 1857 there were but twenty-eight days in February.

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But in 1892, after only eighteen months of the practical working of the McKinley law, February will have twenty-nine days.

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Mr. H. E. Craft, the popular master of transportation of the Air Line, has resigned. Mr. G. F. Evans will temporarily assume the duties of the office until a successor is appointed. Mr. McDonald will continue his duties as train master. Mr. Craft's resignation is the result of a disagreement between himself and Mr. McDonald.—Huntingburg Argus.

The Republican State central committee issues its usual call for township conventions, to be held on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1892, and for district conventions, on the 21st of the same month, for the purpose of transacting certain business set forth in the call.

Mr. Garret Riggie, head engineer on the Evansville and Bowling Green pack-steamer Evansville, has received the appointment of boiler inspector, district of Louisville.